the Chair. The gentleman from Ohio has the floor to make a personal explanation, but I hold that consent does make a personal explanation, but I hold that consent does not give him the right to interrogate members about the House in relation to a controversy respecting the speech of a brother member. That does not come within the privilege which has been extended to him by the House. I ask that he may be confined to the privilege allowed him by the House to make a personal explanation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the House, by unanimous consent, gave the gentleman from Ohio the privilege of making a personal explanation.

the House, by unanimous consent, gave the gentleman from Ohio the privilege of making a personal explanation. and that he must be the judge, to a very great extent, of what that explanation shall be.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee. Having been called upon to state what is my recollection as to the point of difference between the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CAMPBELL) and my colleague from Tennessee, (Mr. CHURCHWELL,) all that it is necessary, I presume, for me to say is that my recollection of what occurred between my colleagues (Massrs Churchwell, and Cullom) on the occasion re-Messrs. Churchwell and Cullom) on the occasion reerred to is precisely as stated by my colleague, (Mr. Mr. CHURCHWELL. Now, I hope the gentleman

from Ohio will ask the same question of my other colleague near me, (Mr. Smith,) who was close by me when I made the remarks alluded to.

Mr CAMPBELL. Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring this matter to a close.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I hope the gentleman will allow my colleague (Mr. SMITH) to make a statement in

stice to me.
Mr. CAMPBELL. Very well; propound the question to him yourself.
Mr. CHURCHWELL. No, sir; I will not ask it, but in justice to myself I ask you, sir, to propound it.

Mr. SEWARD. I now renew my point of order. The
House will perceive that this is not a proper personal

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I hope the gentleman will no ist upon his objection until my colleague has made his

Mr. CAMPBELL. I apprehend that the gentleman from Georgia cannot prevent the statement from being

Mr. SEWARD. I insist upon my question of order. The object of this discussion is evidently to arraign the gentleman from Tennessee upon the charge of falsehood.

Several Members. "Oh, no."
Mr. CHURCHWELL. I do not so understand it.

Mr. CAMPRELL. Certainly I have no such purpose Mr. SEWARD. Well, sir, this is a question the gentleman from Tennessee is only concerned. I want to know how the gentleman from Ohic is personally in-

qu'The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair overrules the estion of order raised by the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. SEWARD. Then I appeal from the decision of

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House unanimously permitted the gentleman from Ohio to make a personal explanation. The gentleman from Georgia raises the question of order that the gentleman from Ohio is not confining himself to that explanation. The Chair overrules the question of order, and from that decision th gentleman from Georgia takes an appeal. The question new is, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I hope, in justice to myself, that the gentleman from Ohio may be allowed to pro-

Mr. SEWARD. At the suggestion of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Churchwell,) I will withdraw the appeal.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I am very far from arraigning the gentleman from Tennessee on the charge of falsehood. I wish that understood. What I do undertake to say is, that there are things printed in that speech which, whether said or not, are not true. I do not say that the gentleman from Tennessee has wilfully and deliberately uttered untruth; but he has uttered, if what is printed was uttered, an untrue statement of several things.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. Point them out.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Whether they were said or not the allegations are not correct. The first that is untrue, and the gentleman will understand me to use the term in no disrespectful sense, is that his colleague was congratulated by my colleague, Mr. Giddings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thinks that the gentleman must, in his explanation, confine himself

The gentleman is next mistaken as to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. GERRIT SMITH;) and, thirdly, as to the charge that I congratulated the gentleman's colleague (Mr. Cullon) upon this floor, I know that it is not correct. The gentleman will so recollect himself. It is untrue, and I know it, and so pronounce it, for the reason which I shall now proceed to give. I purposely and studiously avoided turning my face to the gentleman when he was delivering his speech, and I purposely and studiously avoided going to him, shaking hands and congratulating him, as the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Aiken) and others did. I did so for the reason that I believed an effort would be made in some put these personal friends of mine false position at home. Now, I say, in the face of God and the country, that the gentleman is mistaken when he says in his speech that I did go up and congratulate

I have but a word more to say. I am actuated in this matter by no unkind feeling towards the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Churchwell,) for I think that a harsh word has never passed between us since the commence-ment of our intercourse here. I did not rise because I felt that any injury was done me by classing me with the distinguished gentlemen to my right, (Messrs. Giddings and SMITH;) not at all; for I do not know but what they have been more in the right than I have. I have never acted with their party. I arose for the purpose of correcting this matter, for the benefit of the gentleman's colleagues, supposing that, by reason of the forged papers which have been used heretofore to stigmatize me in Ten-nessee and the means used to associate these gentlemen with me now, their constituents might be led to indulge in erroneous opinions in relation to their associations and their action here upon great national questions.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I ask but a word in reply.

am indeed thankful for the speech just closed by the hon-orable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. CAMPBELL.) The point which he rose to make was, that I had said that the Abo-Mr. STAN litionists and Freesoilers had congratulated my colleague, (Mr. Cullon;) men of such stamp as Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, Mr. SMITH, of New York, and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. The direct point which the honorable gentleman makes is, and he says he means it in no disrespect, that I used his name in connexion with men of such stamp as GIDDINGS and SMITH as congratulating my colleague. have been informed by several gentlemen, particularly by my colleague, (Mr. Smith,) that I made use of the lauguage contained in the speech as published by me. If I was then incorrect the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CULLOM) should have corrected me. There was a crowd of Northern Freesoilers around my colleague, (Mr. Cul-LOM.) I may have been mistaken as to Mr. CAMPBELL being among them; I am not mistaken as to the point of fact that he was congratulated by Freesoilers and Aboli

There is one thing about which there is no mistake, that the speech of my colleague contained sentiments which made it popular at the North. I find Abolition names upon the record or list of those who subscribed for the honorable gentleman's speech-Sumner, Seward, and

others of like stamp.

Mr. CULLOM. A much larger number of my speech

was circulated at the South than at the North.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I do know that fifteen they sand of this speech, which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr CAMPBELL) rises here and attempts to justify, were circulated at the North, and that five thousand were subscribed for by one gentleman, (Mr. Matteson, of New York,) who is, I believe, a known Abelitionist, and known to be an intimate friend of Seward, of New York. The gentleman's own statement makes a worse case my colleague than any thing said by me. What does the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Campbell) say to-day? He the rules was agreed to: Yeas 115, nays 57.

Mr. HILLYER then introduced his bill; and gentleman's own statement makes a worse case for assigns as the reason why he did not congratulate my colleague that he was afraid that it would do him an

injury.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will not misstate what I state. I was then alluding to the assertion which the gentleman made, that I did
for the session, and the House be organized and proceed
for the session, and the holydays. In his oninion three congratulate his colleague, (Mr. Cullon.) I said I did to business before the holydays. In his opinion three not congratulate him, and I gave as a reason for it that I months was too brief a period for the short session of had understood from other sources that I was charged Congress. with having made an effort to sway the opinions of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Cullon.) I purposely and studiously, therefore, avoided congratulating him, because I did not desire to have any suspicion of that Mr. HAMILTON said that if either the bill or amend-

kind entertained by gentlemen.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I understand the gentleman from Ohio to say that he studiously avoided congratula-ting my colleague for fear that he might do him an injury

with the people of Tennessee. And why, I would ask, was he under that apprehension?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I will answer the gentleman why it was. It was for the reason which I have given—that I knew tens of thousands of forged documents, purporting to have been written by me, and over my signature, had been scattered over the State of Tennessee, charging abolition sentiments and so forth on me. That is the rea-

a member of this House that I have ever heard of the fact that he has attempted to defend any gentleman who it might be thought would be injured by an association with him. The honorable gentleman need not get up and tell the people—because they all believe it—that he entertains Abolition notions. They know that he is an enemy to the fugitive slave bill. What better evidence do they want of his being an Abolitionist? Why, he anwers that by saying that all the Whigs of the North are equally Abolitionists. This makes his case still worse, and is indeed poor palliation!

But I shall detain the House only a few moments longer. I have been astonished at the extraordinary po-

But I shall detain the House only a few moments longer. I have been astonished at the extraordinary position assumed by these gentlemen this morning. It was a deep-laid scheme that was laid to entrap me, in which the honorable gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CAMPBELL) set the triggers which my colleague from Tennessee was to pull. Beautiful association that, (Mr. CULLOM and Mr. CAMPBELL!) It will make my colleague popular in Tennessee.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I expressly stated that I did not mean to charge that the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Churchwell) had made his misstatements wilfully, or for the purpose of misrepresenting me. What I stated emphatically was, that the remark of the gentleman was not true, was not correct; that the gentleman was mis-taken in saying that I had congratulated his colleague;

and I have proven that he was mistaken.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I accept the gentleman's explanation. He has a right to correct me; and I accept his correction. But I hold to what I did say, that my colleague was congratulated by Abolitionists. He (Mr. Cul-LOM) does not deny that, but he says that gentlemen alike from North and South congratulated him; and he mentions the names of some two or three Southern men who did so. But, sir, I am well satisfied that those gentlemen congratulated the ability and not the sentiment of

Mr. CULLOM. Of course. Mr. CHURCHWELL. Of course, the gentleman says. Mr. CULLOM. Let my colleague state the Abolitionist n this floor who congratulated mg on that head. Mr. CHURCHWELL. I said that Freesoilers and Abo

litionists congratulated him.

Mr. CULLOM. I say that not one Abolitionist or Free oiler congratulated me, as far as I know. Mr. CHURCHWELL. So far as the gentleman knows of. Mr. CULLOM. I deny that they did, and I require

proof of the fact. Mr. SAGE. Give the names. Mr. CHURCHWELL. I would name you first.

Mr. SAGE. As the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CHURCHWELL) has made allusion to me as one of those who congratulated the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Cullon,) and as being a Freesoiler, I want to state that the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I did not say that you did. I

stated that the gentleman from New York approved of the sentiments of that speech. Mr. SAGE. I will state to the gentleman my position. I have ever been a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and one of the few who supported him in the Philadelphia convention, until General Taylor was nominated, and that, too, when a portion of the Kentucky delegation voted

against him. Mr. CHURCHWELL. I wish to ask my colleague if Messrs. Matteson and Mongan did not congratulate him? Mr. CULLOM. I presume they did. I cannot speak with certainty; but I presume they did. I do not know

the fact whether they did or not.
Mr. MATTESON. Did the gentleman ask whether I congratulated him? Mr. CHURCHWELL. I did. Mr. MATTESON. I was at Utica, New York, at the

time the speech was made; but had I been here I should have done so. Mr. CHURCHWELL. Then nobody congratulated the gentleman. [Laughter.]
Mr. MORGAN. Will the gentleman allow me to an

Mr. HUGHES. I rise to a question of order. It is this: whether, when any question arises in the House, it is in order for any one member to poll the members of the

Mr. MORGAN. I will now answer the gentleman' question. I am called upon to state whether I did not congratulate the gentleman's colleague (Mr. Cullom) at the close of his speech? I thank God I had the opportunity of congratulating a good and honest man from the

Let me say to the gentleman that I never belonged to to the portions of the speech referring to himself.

Mr. CAMPBELL. So closely am I associated in all these matters that I cannot explain without referring to Clay) abandoned us on the fugitive slave law. [Laughter.] Freesoil or Abolition organization, but always to the old-fashioned Whig Henry Clay school, until he (Henry Mr. CHURCHWELL. I have at last ascertained that he was congratulated by at least one Abolitionist, (Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.)
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I did congratulate the

gentleman, and I shall ever congratulate such noble sentiments, by whomsoever uttered.

Mr. EWING. I should like the gentleman from Illinois to state whether he, too, is of the Henry Clay school?

Laughter.]
Mr. WASHBURNE. I am. I will state that I was a member of the convention at Baltimore, and helped to

ominate Henry Clay in 1844.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. One word and I will close. The oints, and, as I understand it, the only points which have on the most direct route between the great West, New (Messrs. Cullon, Etheringe, Taylor, and Bugg) in a ply whether I used the expression to which he has referred in my printed speech in my remarks in the House, and the country, that the gentleman is mistaken when speech. The gentlemen have presented their evidence. Now, sir, I come in with rebutting testimony. I will present affirmative evidence. Iask my colleague (Mr. SMITH) —and I might bring other witnesses to back him, if ne-cessary—to state to the House whether he did not hear me use the language contained in my printed speech to

which the gentleman from Ohio has referred?

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee. It will be recollected that I occupied a seat near my colleague during the delivery of his speech. At the portion of his speech now in controversy I was handing my colleague an extract which he had desired me to turn to for him and as I handed it to him he turned to me, and while finishing a remark I dis-tinctly heard him use the name of Mr. CAMPBELL. I do notthink he said it loud enough to be heard by the

House generally, but I heard him distinctly.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. Now, I think that matter is settled; and now I want the gentleman distinctly to under-stand that I accept his correction, but that he has not entrapped me, as was premeditated, and as he desired. I

SEAT OF MR. WALSH.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, laid before the House several letters in reference to the right of the Hon. Mike WALSH to his seat in the House, which severely reflected on the Committee of Elections, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Walsh. After debate, the Committee of Elections was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial contesting the right of Mr. Walsh to his seat, and it was laid on the MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. HAVEN asked the consent of the House to enable the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Houston) to report a bill reducing the revenues and ad justing the tariff.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, objected.
Mr. HAVEN moved to suspend the rules; which mo tion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and

Means, then reported a bill to reduce the duty on imports, and for other purposes: which was read twice and com-

Mr. ROBBINS, from the minority of the same commit tee, submitted a substitute for the bill reported by Mr. Houston, and it was committed

DAY FOR THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS. The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Hil-lyer on Monday last, to suspend the rules so as to enable him to introduce the following bill: Be it enacted, &c. That hereafter the day appointed by law for the assembling of Congress shall be the first Monday in

November of each year, instead of the first Monday in De And the question being taken, the motion to suspend

read twice. Mr. H. explained that the object of his bill was to enable Congress to meet a month earlier than it now did,

Mr. PECKHAM moved to amend the bill so as to make

ment should be adopted it would prevent Maryland from being represented in the House. By the Constitution of Maryland their day of election was fixed on the first Maryland their day of election was fixed on the first Wednesday in November, when State officers and mem-bers of Congress were chosen. Should the bill pass, the people of his State would be under the necessity of either having a special election or they would be compelled to

result. The evil of this age was excess or registation, and this bill was to increase that evil.

Mr. BARKSDALE opposed the bill, stating that under the Constitution of Mississippi the elections of that State were held upon the first Monday and Taesday of November, and consequently, should the bill pass, his State would be disfranchised. He could see no necessity for

the proposed change in the day of meeting.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, did not rise either to advocate or oppose the bill, but simply to say a few words in regard to the remarks of the gentlemen from Maryland and Mississippi. As far as the constitutions of those States were concerned, as paradoxical as the remark might be, they were unconstitutional; for the Constitution of the United States provided that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof"—not by its Constitutions the interval of the constitutions of those states are the constitutions.

tion, but by its Legislature.

Messrs. HAMILTON and SINGLETON each explained that the constitutions of their respective States did not provide for the election of members of the House. Their Legislatures had provided that the election of members should take place on the day on which State officers were

chosen.

Mr. JONES, of Louisiana, opposed the bill, explaining that the election in his State came off on the first Monday

Mr. McMULLEN replied to Messrs. Goode and BARKS-DALE, and spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, opposed the bill and amendment, believing the proposed change entirely unnecessary. He also expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for the long session extending beyond July. Mr. GIDDINGS believed that every consideration de-

nanded the passage of the bill. Mr. LETCHER moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 71, nays 104. Mr. KEITT moved to amend the bill so as to make its operation commence with the Congress of 1856. He desired the bill passed with the amendment, that the various State Legislatures might have an opportunity to adapt

their laws to it.
Mr. HILLYER opposed the amendment; when The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. PECKHAM, and it was rejected: Yeas 59, nays 110. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr.

Keirr, and it was also disagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engressed for a third reading—yeas 89, nays 81—and, being engrossed, was read the third time and passed, by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Appleton, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Benson, Brooks, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Crocker, Thos. Davis, Dawson, De Witt, Dick, Disney, Edmands, Everhart, Farley, Faulkner, Fenton, Fiagler, Fuller, Gid-dings, Goodrich, Greenwood, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Samsson W. Harris, Harrison, Hastings, Hann, Mill, Hillyer dings, Goodrich, Greenwood, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Harrison, Hastings, Henn, Hill, Hillyer, Hughes, Ingersoll, Kerr, Kidwell, Knox, Lamb, Li dley, McCulloch, McMullen, Mace, Macy, Middleswarth, John G. Miller, Millson, Norton, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, B. Perkins, J. Perkins, Prifigle, Puryear, Reese. D. Ritchle, T. Ritchey, Russell, Sabin, Seward, Shannon, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, R. H. Stanton, Straub, N. G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walker, Walley, Elliu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Tapnan Wentworth, and Zollicoffer—81.

Walley, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Tappan Wentworth, and Zollicoffer—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, James C. Allen, David J.

Bailey, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bliss, Booock, Bridges, Bugg,
Caskie, Chamberlain, Chrisman, Clark, Cobb, Colquitt, John
G. Davis, Dickinson, Dowdell, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson,
Thomas D. Eliot, Ellison, English, Etheridge, Ewing, Florance, Casha Gray, Hamilton, Wiley P. Harris, Hayen, Henrence, Goode, Grow, Hamilton, Wiley P. Harris, Haven, Hen-dricks, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancey Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kurtz, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, Matteson, Maxwell, May, Smith Miller, Morgan, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Andrew Oliver, Packer, Pennington, Phelps, Powell, Pratt, Robbins, Ruffin, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Skelton, George W. Smyth, H. L. Stevens, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Vail, Vansant, Wheeler, Witte, and Daniel B. Wright—77. Mr. LETCHER moved to amend the title so as to make

gress;" which was not agreed to.

Mr. COBB moved to reconsider the vote by which the
House ordered to a third reading the bill to provide a
weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco; which motion was entered on the Journal, to

it read "An act to add thirty days to each session of Con-

be considered on some future day.

Mr. BLISS moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to introduce a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an agent to investigate and bring to justice certain offenders against the laws of the United States, and making an appropriation of \$15,000 for that

ourpose.

Pending which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1854.

IN SENATE.

The following petitions were presented and appropri ately referred : By Mr. MASON: From John S. Pendleton, asking compensation for services on a special mission to negotiate a treaty with the Oriental Republic of Urugusy in the years 1852 and 1853, under instructions received from the Pre-

sident of the United States.

By Mr. SUMNER: From the Troy and Greenfield Railrond Company of Massachusetts, asking a grant of one million of acres of land, or its equal value in scrip, Mountain on the air line between Troy and Boston, and

ingland, the British provinces, and Europe. [This memorial sets forth many advantages that will be derived from the same, among which are, that it will strengthen the bonds which hold the Union together, speed the transmission of the public mails, facilitate the delivery of fish from the ocean to the great cities of the interior, promote intercourse, stimulate commerce, and contribute to the defence of the country; that it will increase the value of the public lands by rendering them more accessible, their occupants more prosperous, and their productions more valuable, &c]
Mr. S. commended it to the especial care of the Com-

mittee on Public Lands, as well from its own merits as from the high source from which it emanated, reflecting as it did credit on the age in which we live and the science of the country.

By Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky: From Ed. D. Tip

pett, asking an appropriation to enable him to test the cold water safety steam engine, of which he is the in-Several memorials were presented in favor of cheap ocean postage and of religious freedom abroad.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. TOOMBS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the re-port of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the

treaty of October, 1832, with the Pottawatamie Indians; which was agreed to.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which were referred the bill from the House of Representatives to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds or

mixed-bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux tribe of Indians and for other purposes, and that to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue river Indian war, reported the same back, and recommend ed their passage.

Mr. JAMES, from the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, reported a bill to amend the several acts now in force relating to the Patent Office.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill to pay the heirs of Stephen Morrell, deceased, the amount due their father for a pension.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Pensions, sub-

mitted an adverse report on the petition of James H. Bradford. IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. MALLORY called up the bill relating to the im-provement of the naval service of the United States; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. HUNTER hoped the third reading of the bill would not be pressed. There were many features embodied in it which he conceived objectionable. One was, giving an additional bureau, which he considered unnecessary; another that the members of Congress had the appointment of midshipmen, which right he doubted; beside all which there were other objectionable points. It created two re-tired lists, one with pay, the other without pay; one permitted to wear the navy button, the other not. creating a kind of stigma. Then again the Secretary of the Navy had power to strike officers from the roll, thus leading to the danger of great injustice being done. He would, for these reasons, move to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to be engrossed, in order that certain amendments might be introduced.

Mr. MALLORY responded at very considerable length, and in the course of his remarks went into a succinct his tory of the gallant acts of our naval heroes, from the commencement of the Tripolitan war down to that of 1812. After which, the motion to reconsider was entered and its further consideration postponed.

INDIGENT INSANE BILL. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane persons, returned with the objections of the President; when Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate at length, sustaining the constitutional objections of the President. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion by Mr. BALL
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to cause
to be furnished to this House, as soon as practicable, a copy

Mr. CAMPBELL. I newsask the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Taylon) to say whether he heard his colleague use the language to which I have referred.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. It is the first time since the language to which I have referred.

Mr. HILLYER. I rise to a question of order, and I have ever heard of the constitutional chieffent are successed in the negative, whereas the were recorded in the negative, whereas they were in favor and this bill was to increase that evil.

Messrs. FLORENCE and INGERSOLL sked and obtained in 1855,) at and in the siently of Marietta, Ohio, or together with any reports, estimates, explanatory nonching to the consider the midshipmen as officers, but as cadets only, and the amendment sixty days. The tendency of the Oh'o river, (made in 1855,) at and in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or together with any reports, estimates, explanatory nonching to the trade of the table the bill to increase the rates of postage. They consider the midshipmen as officers, but as cadets only, and this was the first step toward the accomplishment of that the table the bill to increase the rates of postage. They consider the midshipmen as officers, but as cadets only, and this was the first step toward the accomplishment of the table the bill to increase the rates of postage. They consider the midshipmen as officers, but as cadets only, and this bill was to increase that evil.

Messrs. FLORENCE and INGERSOLL sked and obtained in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers on file in his Detailed in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers on file in his Details of the consider the midshipmen as officers, but as cadets only and the accomplishment of that the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers on file in his Detail the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers of the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers of the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers of the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers of the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, or other papers of the vicinity of Marietta, O things had been and were toward perpetual sessions, and this was the first step toward the accomplishment of that result. The evil of this age was excess of legislation, and this bill was to increase that evil.

Mr. BARKSDALE opposed the bill, stating that under the Constitution of Mississippi the elections of that State

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the constructi railroad therein, reported from the Committee on Public Lands on the 6th of May last, when it was read the first time and objection was made to its second reading. Con-sequently the pending question was, "Shall the bill be

And the question being taken, it was decided in the ne

gative: Yeas 65, nays 95.

The bill was then read a second time, and the ques tion being on ordering it to be engrossed for

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. STEVENS, of Michigan, then obtained the floor. Mr. CHURCHWELL. Will the gentleman from Michi gan yield me the floor for a moment?

Mr. STEVENS. I will. Mr. CHURCHWELL. I desire to make a personal exlanation

Mr. HENDRICKS. 1 object. Mr. CHURCHWELL. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to allow me to do so.

Mr. BRIDGES and others objected.
Mr. CHURCHWELL. I will state simply what it for. The point made upon me yesterday was that I had [Cries of "object!" and "order!"]

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the Chair is bound to enforce the rules.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I hope, at least, gentlemen will ear me state the point, without entering into its dis

Mr. CHURCHWELL. Gentlemen would not object if hey could hear the circumstances. Mr. BRIDGES. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the gentle an cannot proceed.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. What gentleman objects?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bridges) and two or three others object. Mr. STEVENS, of Michigan. I now move the previou question. Mr. CHURCHWELL. I appeal to the gentleman from

Michigan to allow me a moment of his time. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan cann do that, for the reason that he is not now upon the floor, he having moved the previous question, which cuts off all Mr. STEVENS. I withdraw the previous question

the gentleman will renew it.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I will renew it. I feel com pelled to throw myself upon the charity of the House for

one moment. It will be recollected—
Mr. BRIDGES. Is that in order? I object to the gen tleman's proceeding upon the ground that the matter he wishes to introduce is irrelevant to the bill under consid-

Mr. McMULLEN. Has not the gentleman from Tennessee the right to proceed, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Stevens) having yielded him the foor? The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is not centitled to the floor. The gentleman from Tennessee is, however, entitled to the floor to speak upon the bill un-

der consideration. Mr. McMULLEN. I hope the gentleman from Tennes see will allow me one moment. I ask the Speaker whether it is not competent, upon motion submitted to the House and acquiesced in by the House, for the gentleman from Tennessee to proceed with his personal

xplanation ? The SPEAKER. It is not competent, under the rules, o submit any such motion, unless it be a question of privilege affecting some member of this body or the body

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I consider this to be a question of privilege. I do not know how the House will consi Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I hope the House will allow the gentleman from Tennessee to proceed, because, provided that privilege is accorded to him, I wish to ask

him a question arising out of the debate of yesterday, as reported in the Globe of this morning, in which he speaks me as an abolitionist. Mr. HENDRICKS. I call the gentleman to order. Mr. CHURCHWELL. I ask the Speaker whether I can

have a better opportunity to make this explanation any other day than to-day? The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee must be aware, the Chair presumes, that it is competent for the House to indulge these personal explanations at any time, by unanimous consent, but that they are not in order except by unanimous consent.

Mr. CHURCHWELL. I have but one single object in

view. It is not to speak upon the Minnesota bill; it is to reply to a point made upon me in this House in the ourse of the peculiar debate which occurred yesterday. After that debate took place my colleague (Mr. Cullom) nserted, in the report, language which he did not utter in the House, and which I pronounce false-infamously Mr. Curron here leaned over the sents which interbetween himself and Mr

immediately seized by a number of gentlemen, from whom he made unavailing efforts to extricate himself, in the mean time loudly denouncing Mr. Chuschwell as a calumniator and using other violent language toward him. Numerous members also surrounded Mr. Churchwell, and great disorder prevailed.

and great disorder prevailed.

On the first demonstration of Mr. Cullom the Sergeantat-Arms proceeded, with his mace, toward Mr. Church-WELL, and strenuously endeavored to preserve order, with

Mr. SEWARD. I move that the House adjourn. Cries of " oh no !" The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear no motion until rder is restored.
Mr. CHURCHWELL. Mr. Speaker, I-

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will resume his seat. Can it be possible that the Chair must so often admonish centlemen that they are out of order? Order having been restored-Mr. CHURCHWELL said that, according to his promise o the gentleman from Michigan, he would now renew

the demand for the previous question. On reflection, however, he would not call it, but would yield the floor to the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Jones, of Cennessee, that the bill be committed, and it was decided n the negative: Yeas 72, nays 97.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail: Yeas 66, navs 97. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading. It was then read the third time and passed by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Abercrombie, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Banks, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Benson, Benton, Bliss, Breck-inridge, Campbell, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Corwin, Croeker, John G. Davis, Thomas Davis, De Witt, Bick, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbam, Eastman, Eddy, Edmands, Thomas D. Eliot, Ellison, Farley, Florence, Eddy, Edmands, Thomas D. Eddt, Ellison, Farley, Florence, Goodrich, Greenwedd, A. J. Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, W. P. Harris, Harrison, Rendricks, Henn, Houston, Howe, Hu, hes, Hunt, Johnson, Roland Jones, Knox, Lamb, Latham, Lindley, Lindsley, Mace, Macy, Maxwell, Middleswarth, J. G. Miller, Miller, Noble, Norton, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Parker, Pen-

Miller, Noble, Norton, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Parker, Pennington, John Pe kins, Phelps, Pringle, Reese, Riddle, Thos. Ritchey. Russell, Sabin, Sapp, Seward, Singleton, Wm. R. Smith, G. W. Smyth, F. F. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, A. H. Stepheus, H. L. Stevens, Straub, David Stuart, J. L. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Tweed, Upham, Walker, Walley, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Tappan Wentworth, Westborck, Wheeler, and D. B. Wright—99.

NAYS—Messrs. Alken, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Belcher, Bocock, Bridges, Bugg, Carpenter, Caskie, Chastain, Chrisman, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Curtis, Dickinson, Edmundson, J. M. Elliott, Etheridge, Ewing, Faulkner, Fenton, Flagler, Fuller, Goode, Grow, Hamilton, Aaron Rarlan, Hastings, Haven, Hill, Hillyer, Ingersoll, D. T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Letcher, Lilly, McCulloch, Matteson, May, Millson, Morgan, Murray, Nichols, A. Oliver, Packer, Peck, Peckham, B. Perkins, Powell, Pratt, A. Oliver, Packer, Peck, Peckham, B. Perkins, Powell, Pratt, Paryear, Ready, David Ritchie, Ruffin, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Wm. Smith, John J. Taylor, N. G. Taylor, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Witte, and Zollicoffer—71.

BOOKS FOR NEW MEMBERS. Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on the Library reported a resolution in regard to the construction of the olution for furnishing new members with books, which

led to considerable debate, and was finally adopted in the

Resolved, That, in adopting the joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the distribution of books among the new members of the two Houses of Congress, the House of Representatives intended that when the publisher of any such book is unable to supply them the Clerk of the House shall be a liberty to purchase them of any other person; and that when such books as have been distributed to members are not to be readily obtained, other books of a similar character may be supplied to them: Provided, That no more shall be paid therefor than has been paid for the books for which those shall be substituted: Provided also, That the new edition of the Opin-ions of the Attorneys General of the United States, contained in four volumes, and having an index, be substituted for the imperfect edition heretofore distributed, provided the cost thereof shall not exceed fifteen dollars per copy: And prosided further, That all members who have not received the books contemplated herein shall be furnished therewith.

Mr. MILLSON gave notice that on to-morrow he should call the attention of the House to a constion of privilege.

call the attention of the House to a question of privilege connected with the recent violation of the order and decorum of the body. [Cries of "that's right."]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1854.

IN SENATE. The following memorials and petitions were presented

and appropriately referred:

By Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin: From Mary Kinner and Mary G. McCoy, asking to be indemnified for losses sustained in depreciation of their property in consequence of delays interposed by the land offices in proving their

By Mr. BELL: From Henry M. Ryan and 22 other citizens of Knox county, Tennessee, who performed services in the Creek war of 1814 which had been wholly overlooked, and for which they conceive themselves quite as much entitled as others who had received the bounty of Government in various ways for services of less value asking that such an unjust discrimination may be re-

By Mr. EVANS: From Robert Mills, architect, in relation to a central railroad to the Pacific. This is an elaborate document of some forty or fifty pages.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred sundry memorials asking an appropriation for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara asked to be discharged from the further consideration of

Mr. S. said that while the committee approved of the object, and think the work a highly important one, yet there had been a division in the body as to the expediency of any legislative action at the present time, and also partly on account of constitutional objections as to the mode suggested, and hence the committee had not been able to agree on any general bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, re ported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passen-gers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by team, and for other purposes," approved 30th August

The 1st section of this supplemental bill provides for one supervising inspector, to receive a compensation of \$3,000 per annum and the usual allowance for travelling expenses. 2d. In addition to the local inspectors, there are added

two for the district of Puget's Sound, one to be inspector of hulls and the other of boilers, to be allowed each \$500, to be paid under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

3d. Suspends the operation of so much of the 9th sec

tion as regards the use of all metals fusible by the heat of steam until the 3d of March next. Section 4 repeals so much of the act of July, 1838, a authorizes the appointment of persons to make inspec tion of steamboats' boilers and fires, and the inspections required by this supplemental act, under such regulaons as the Secretary may prescribe for the government

of said supervisors and local inspectors.]

Mr. Hamlin asked the immediate consideration of the oill, and, having explained the object of its provisions the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. HAMLIN also, from the same committee, asked to e discharged from the further consideration of numerou

memorials, from various quarters, relating to the suspension of the law of 1852, adopting steam safety valves, &c.; which was agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on the District of olumbia, reported a bill for the relief of James Dixon. Mr. D. explained the bill and asked its immediate conderation; and the bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. D. also, from the same committee, asked to be di charged from the further consideration of the memorial of Wm. Gunton and others, asking a further allowance for the bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac;

which was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Patents, re ported a bill for the relief of Cyrus H. McCormick. Mr. TOOMBS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs submitted an adverse report on the memorial of Georg

Stealey.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted adverse reports on the petitions of Frederick Drurio and of P. C. Miles. Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted adverse reports on the petitions of Uriah Jones

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to regulate navigation o the coast of Africa in vessels owned by citizens of the United States in certain cases.
[This bill provides that when any American vessel with out the limits of the United States and within those of the Queen of Spain, in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico, be transferred in whole or in part to a citizen of the United States, she shall first proceed to a port in the United States, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of a vessel of the United States; provided all the requisites for registering of vessels be complied with, pursuant to the 3d section of the act of 2d March, 1803; and declares that it shall not be lawful for any vessel of the United States which, pursuant to the 14th section of the act of

all navigation and commerce between the said ports of the Queen of Spain and the coast of Africa in vessels of the United States is hereby prohibited.]

Mr. Seward said: It becomes necessary, in my judgment, that such a bill should be brought to the consideration of the Senate. After giving the notice yesterday I learned that the honorable Senater from Delaware, (Mr CLAYTON,) at some time during my absence, had express ed a purpose to introduce such a bill; and I learned also informally, that he had been instructed by the Committe on Foreign Relations to report a bill to that effect. merely ask leave to introduce this bill and have it laid on the table, as my object is not to embarrass him, but t

co-operate with him. PENSIONS. Mr. PRATT introduced a joint resolution in relation t surgeon's mates of the army of the revolution:

Resolved, &c. That the resolution of the 17th of January
1781, "regulating the allowance during life in lieu of half pay to the officers of the hospital department and medical staff," shall be so construed as to extend to surgeons' mates, who shall be entitled to receive the same pay as by said reso-

lution is allowed to hospitel physicians and surgeons.

Mr. Pratt read the resolution of 1781, and said that notwithstanding its broad language, the officers of the Treasury still followed the rule which had been established shortly after its passage, and hence had excluded surgeons' mates from all benefits of its operations. Mr. said that in all cases where application had been madto Congress by these surgeons' mates they had been invariably allowed the compensation. The whole object of the resolution was to make the resolution of 1781 to be so construed as to embrace the surgeons' mates, to which e presumed there would be no objection

Mr. BAYARD objected to its second reading, unless Mr. PRATT then had it read a second time, and it was to the consideration of Executive business; and, after eferred to the Committee on Military Affairs. On motion by Mr. GWIN, the Senate took up the bill some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned. o provide for the payment of such creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of the 9th of September, 1850; and on his motion it was recom-

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVY. Mr. MALLORY said: I ask the Senate now to take u the bill which was under consideration yesterday, to improve the naval service, for the purpose of putting it upo its passage, after making several amendments which have been agreed upon. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hux-rer) has consulted the Secretary of the Navy, and some amendments have been agreed upon. I believe there is now no objection from any quarter upon the subject, and with the permission of the Senate I will read the several sections of the bill as they are proposed to be amended.

The Senate accordingly proceeded to the consideration

mitted to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MALLORY. In accordance with the suggestions of the honorable Senator from Virginia, I move to strike out of that part of the section which relates to midshipmen the words "on the recommendation of the Representative thereof," and the words "on the recommendation of the Senators thereof, respectively." This obviates the objection made yesterday, which presupposed that it vested the power of appointing the officers in Congress

instead of the Executive.

Mr. BADGER. I will ask the Senator what effect that amendment will have on the law already in force?

Mr. MALLORY. It will have no effect upon the law

Mr. BADGER. Then I am opposed to the amendment. I do not see why there should be one set of midshipmen appointed upon the nomination of the members of the House and another set not appointed upon their nomination. I was opposed to the question at first; but, having adopted it, we ought either to carry it out and extend it to this body, as well as to the House, or abolish it altogether. I hope the Senate will not agree to that amend-

Mr. MALLORY. The law, as it is now explained here is by an amendment to an appropriation bill, and gives the nomination of midshipmen to the Naval Academy to the representatives from the particular Congressional dis-

The committee were not disposed in this matter to pronounce any opinion upon that at all. I hold that it is a mere matter of Executive regulation. The Executive may sanction that course or he may not. I propose, therefore, in this section, not to legislate upon that subject, but simply to say that, instead of there being two cadets from each Congressional district, there shall be one; and that there shall be two at large from each State, without saying upon whose recommendation they shall be appointed. I understand the Senator from North Carolina objects to that.

bjects to that.

Mr. BADGER. I object to it for the reason I have given. I think the members of both Houses ought to be

on an equal footing.

Mr. FISH. They are both placed upon the same footing by the bill. If the Senator from Florida will read the section as he proposes to amend it the Senator from North Carolina will observe that both Senators and Representatives are put upon the same footing.

Mr. MALLORY. They are put upon precisely the same

ooting. It makes no difference.

Mr. BADGER. But they are not upon the same footing as to the midshipmen directed to be appointed.

Mr. FISH. They are as to all hereafter to be ap-

Mr. MALLORY. I will read that part of the section as it will stand if amended:

"The number of midshipmen and acting midshipmen, in-cluding those of the Naval Academy, shall be determined as follows, to wit: one shall be appointed from each Congres-sional district of the United States, two from each State, ten to be appointed by the President at large, and those authorized by this act to be selected from the boys of the navy."

These will constitute the midshipmen of the navy, and both Houses in this respect stand alike. This is the first

amendment proposed.

The next amendment, suggested also by the honorable The next amendment, suggested also by the honorable Senator from Virginia, contemplates the striking out of the bill the retired list, called the "permanent furlough list," and leaves but two modes of getting rid of officers: one to place them upon the retired list, and the other to drop them from the navy entirely. The third section is made to conform thereto by striking out the words "or permanently furlough," and the words "and of the officers so furloughed or retired these on the retired list.

cers so furloughed or retired, those on the retired list only shall be entitled to wear the naval uniform," and the words relating to such a list wherever they occur.

The third and last amendment which the honorable Senator from Virginia suggested—and I understand he sug-gests it now at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy is to strike out all of the seventh section after the word

"assigned," as follows: "The duties of equipping the vessels, and of supervising, registering, and detailing the officers and men of the naval service, and such other duties pertaining to the service as the Secretary of the Navy may direct; and the orders of such bureau shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary of the Navy, and shall have full force and effect as such, and all the duties of said bureau shall be reformed under his auall the duties of said bureau shall be performed under his au-thority and supervision"—

And to insert the words: " Such duties as pertain to the equipment of vessels and de-tailing of officers and men as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy."

I think that is a mere verbal amendment, which is of no importance either way. These are all the amendments suggested by the Senator from Virginia vesterday. There suggested by the Senator from Virginia yesterday. There was one which I desired to offer upon the subject of the assimilated rank of the navy. It was agreed upon in a conference of the committees of the two Houses, but I was unable to obtain a copy of its details until this morning. I now propose it with a slight alteration. The assimilated rank, I will remark here, has been a subject of cary considerable years in the navy and it is highly very considerable vexation in the navy, and it is highly important that every officer in the service should have not only his rank and duties, but his privileges, all distinctly

only his rank and duties, but his privileges, an distinctly legislated upon and fixed. The amendment which I pro-pose is to add the following: Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the assimilated rank between the line and staff officers of the navy shall hereafter be determined by the following provisions:

1. Surgeons, pursers, chaplains, professors of mathematics,

and chief engineers, of over twelve years' standing in their respective grades, shall rank with commanders.

2. Surgeons, pursers, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and chief engineers, under twelve years' standing, shall rank

3. Passed assistant surgeons shall rank with commissioned 4. Assistant surgeons and first assistant engineers shall rank next after commissioned masters.
5. Second assistant engineers shall rank with midshipmen.

and third assistant engineers next after midshipmen.

6. This assimilated rank shall in no case confer on a staff officer the right to command.

7. Commanding officers of whatever grade shall take precedence over all staff officers attached to their command while on military duty; under other circumstances precedence shall be regulated by length of services as beautofore as forth. be regulated by length of service, as heretofore set forth. I will observe, in regard to the third provision, that the words "commissioned masters" are put in because it is contemplated by the bill to confer a commission upon

the rank of passed midshipmen. The Senator from Maine asks me if we have chaplains in the assimilated rank. The first provision reads: "Surgeons, pursers, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and chief engineers, of over twelve years' standing in their

respective grades, shall rank with commanders." Mr. PRATT. I will inquire of the Senator if the amendment which he has just proposed does not conform to the bill of the House which we have seen or in part, to a citizen of the United States in any part of some newspapers, with a single exception pointed out by the Queen of Spain's dominions, or elsewhere out of the United States, to proceed to the coast of Africa under the im? I understand it does.

Mr. MALLORY. I understand distinctly that it does.

ill of sale, as described in said last mentioned act; and My design was to make it so. The exception is this:
There was found in the published report of the bill of the
House a provision that on trials by court-martial, at least
one-third of the members composing the court should be
of the grade of the officer arraigned for trial. I consider that an anomaly in military practice. I believe it does not exist in any military service.

Mr. PRATT. I will further inquire of the Senator if I

> vileges of staff officers in the army are similar?
>
> Mr. MALLORY. That is my understanding. The chairman of the Military Committee perhaps has better infermation than I have on the subject. By the unanimous consent of the Senate I propose that the question be taken on the first three amendments which I have offered, and separately upon that which relates to the as similated rank.

inderstood him correctly in our interview, that the pri-

The question was taken on the first three amendments, and they were agreed to; and then on the last amend ment, and it was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It was read a third time, and passed by a vote on a division: Ayes 24, noes 11.

INDIGENT INSANE BILL. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the

bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane persons, returned with the objections of the President; when— Mr. TOUCEY, being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate at great length, sustaining the ground assumed by the President in his veto message.

Mr. BELL followed in opposition, sustaining the constitutional power of Congress to make the grant under the precedents furnished in numerous cases, but, without concluding, gave way at a somewhat late hour for a

On motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate then proceeded

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

motion to go into Executive session.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication From the Clerk, submitting an additional estimate of \$47,561 for books, made necessary by the passage of the resolution yesterday in regard to the construction of the law furnishing books to new members; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Mesns and ordered to be

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Cemmittee of Ways and

Means, reported back the amendments of the Senate to the Indian Appropriation bill; and they were committed.

Mr. FULLER asked the House to take up and consider the bill authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters, and for other purpose, action upon which, he stated, was absolutely required by the necessities of the public service.

Objection was made and the regular order of business insisted upon, which—
The SPEAKER stated was the call of committees for reports.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported back Senate bills and resolution of the following titles, with the recommendation that they pass, and they were committed : A bill for the relief of James Jeffries and Jeremiah M.

Smith

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

A bill for the relief of John W. Kelly. A resolution for the relief of Rebecca J. Burdsall. Also, from the same committee, reported the following

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be allowed a clerk from the 6th day of May last at the usual compensation allowed clerks of committees. After debate the resolution was adopted: Yeas 96, navs 51. MILITARY SUPERINTENDENCE.

Mr. KEITT, from the select committee on the superi tendence of civil works by military officers, submitted the views of a minority of said committee in favor of the